DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE.

THE SUBJECT FURTHER DISCUSSED. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES-DR. HALL'S VIEWS.

The newspapers and letters which are received by THE TRIBUNE show that public interest in the questions growing out of the laxity of the marriage laws of this and other States and the evil of easy divorce is rapidly increasing. Every day brings contributions to the discussion. The views of the Rev. Dr. Armitage are presented to-day, together with other interesting matter bearing on the subject. Dr. John Hall, from whom a TRIBUNE reporter requested an expression, said that occupation with the meetings of the Synod of New-York would prevent him speaking at any length. He added briefly that he was in favor of "uniform legislation as to marriage over the entire country, with a proper system of registration." This would prepare for legislation on the diverce question.

AN EXPRESSION FROM DR. ARMITAGE. VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW TO BE PUNISHED BY THE LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, cheerfully consented to give his views on the question of divorce to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, and expressed his gratification that THE TRIB-EXE had given so much attention to a subject so closely associated with the welfare of society. "The whole question of marriage," he said, " has, in our country, drifted into new aspects because of the cosmopolitar character of the country and the intermixture of new blood and races after an order that has not been known in previous history. It has therefore come to inter-weave itself with all the law-making powers of our land, each local legislature trying to remedy the difficulties that it meets with within the empire of its law-making

power.

"My impression is that we shall never get down to uniformity and the proper basis of justice on the subject of marriage and divorce until we have an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall make certain general provisions on the whole subject to be ap-plied by the several States, and cut the Gordian knot of this whole question by emeting that no man can be a citizen or shall exercise the franchise of a citizen who has more than one wife, about the marriage to one of which there are legal questions pending. All legislation on the subject has proved futile, and will continue to be ineffective until the social and civil institution of marriage becomes so identified with citizenship that one cannot be broken without losing the other. Then you will get to something like radical legislation that may possibly remove the evils to which we are subjected in theUnited States because of the peculiar forms of our Federal and State Government. Let the people of the United States so alter the Constitution as to preserve the liberties of citizenship by preserving the social insti-tutions on which citizenship is built. That will throw guards around virtue and check vice in all these essential

" But," asked the reporter, " do you think the privileges of citizenship are generally so highly prized that the prospect of their forfeiture would constitute a sufficiently strong restraint "

ou cannot tell until you have put it to the test," re

"You cannot tell until you have put it to the test," replied Dr. Armitage; "men in this country value nothing so highly as their citizenship, and there is nothing that cuters so closely into the sanctities of citizenship as the family relation."

"For what causes would you permit divorce i"
"It seems to me that the New Testament confines the canse of divorce to adultery on the part of one of the parties to the marriage; still I can conceive of additional reasons why divorce should be granted. For example, take the case of a wife whose instand is a confirmed drunkard and who daily abuses her. When she married him she shought she was marrying a man and she hoped a genticman. She did not know she was marrying a beast who would make her life wretched. I would not have a woman tied to such a brute all the days of his or her life. So also when a man is convicted of a crime and sent to State Prison, I do not think a woman should be compelled to resume her marital relations with him after he has served his sentence. She should be allowed a divorce if she desired it. There may be other causes, but I think the generality of them may be included under the headings of personal abuse and defamement of character by crime.

"Our civilization is not controlled absolutely by Biblical principled to present a controlled absolutely by Biblical principled and the controlled absolutely by Biblical principled and the controlled absolutely by Biblical principled and the controlled absolutely by Biblical principled and the controlled and the controlled and the controlled absolutely by Biblical principled and the controlled and controlled and the controlled the controlled and the controlled and the controlled the contro

headings of personal abuse and defamement of character by erline.

"Our civilization is a Christian civilization, but our legislation is not controlled absolutely by Biblical principles even with regard to restals. Therefore the Republic is not obliged to follow the Scriptural tenching on such social questions as do not involve violations of the higher moral law, and so long as the marriage relation in our country is looked, upon as simply a civil institution you cannot apply all the Biblical principles to marriage that would be applicable to an order of things where Church and State were united."

"Do you approve of divorced people marrying again to the innocent, I would then extend the right of remarriage to the innocent purities divorced but not to the guilty parties, and any man violating this law should be deprived of citizenship."

"To what do you stiribute the frequency of divorces here?"

"To what do you attribute the frequency of divorces here?"

"I certainly do not think it results from any general lower moral tone here as compared with other countries. The general moral tone is higher here than elsewhere. It indicates a looseness of law in a new country into the bosom of which all the civilizations, all the idesyncrasies of every nation have been thrown into one amalgam. And because nothing of the sort has ever existed before we do not know exactly how to conform all these elements to one healthy shates.

"Intimately associated with the prevalency of divorce are the present lax regulations with respect to marriage. I would compel all who seek marriage to first obtain a license of some civil antherity, a magistrate, or whomsever the law may provide, so that no minister might celebrate a marriage until a flocuse was brought to him. As the law stands at present a couple may riag my bell at this moment and there is no reason why I should not marry them provided they take the oath i an empowered under the present law to administer. They incur the penalties of perjury if they swear talsely, but we know how lightly oaths sit on many people, especially under circumstances where direct obedience to the oath might prevent the marrage they seek."

A STATISTICAL SHOWING. FACTS GATHERED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE DIVORCE REFORM LEAGUE-

To the Editor of The Irioune. SIR: Will you kindly print the following table of divorce statistics, which can be easily fitted to your column by the printer f 1 gave its substance to a reporter in Philadelphia, but he substituted for it another much less comprehensive. That copied into The Tribunk has attracted so much attention that the following is furnished as giving at a glance the condition of things in this country so far as I have been able to get

Three States have within a year provided for the official collection of statistics of marriage and divorce. It is desirable that others follow. No statistical information can possibly be of more value than that concerning the family. Some of the figures below have been procured parties interested will take the trouble to get the figures of their own counties, where the State does not collect them officially, and send them to me, I will gladly ar-

range and give them to the public.

This table is constructed to show the increase and prev alence of divorces so far as now known. It also gives the ratios of divorces to the marriages of the last-named

	Year	Divorces	Year	Divorces	Ratio to marriages on late thate
Maine New-Hampshire Verment Massachusetta Massachusetta Habde Island Connecticu New-York City Philadelphia Olio. Michigan (24 countles). Louisville	1860 1860 1860 1860 1870 1870 1862 1870	162 91 212 101 1,008	1882 1862 1878 1878 1882 1864 78 1882 1882 1882 1881	587 314 197 600 271 445 316 477 1,800 528 108	10.0 10.9 14.0 21.4 11.0 10.4 34.4 16.9 13.2 18.3
Cook County, Iil. (Chicago) Minnesota (Heunepin and Bamsay counties) St. Loms. San Francisco.	1871	30	1882 1881 1880 1882	714 111 205 364	13.4 14.8 14.0 5.8

The year in the first column is either the earliest date at which divorces were reported or the year from which the increase began. The year in the other column of dates is the last whose report has come in, or the last before new legislation and discussion began to check the increase. The ratios to marriages given for the last year in Maine, New-York City, Philadelphia and San Francisco are estimated on the basis of 9 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1880, an estimate often too large. The numbers of divorces are nearly all from official sources. Actions and not divorces are given in the two counties of Minnesota (containing the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul). In St. Louis, the number of divorces reported was said to be "about 205." ses of the parties were given with the remark that "the majority are German names," The ratio to population is for St. Germain County, including St. Louis, as lation is for St. Germain County, including St. Louis, as I suppose the divorces were for the whole county. There were 420 suits in 1879, or one to about every 6.7 marriages. The ratio of suite entered in a given year to the marriages of the year is instructive as showing the number of married couples who seek divorce. In Ohlo in 1882, says the report of a committee, "for every divorce suit brought there were but six marriages in 1882." I flud the ratio of divorce suits in the twenty-four counties of Michigan reported above to be one to 8.2. Judge Jennison, of Detroit, found that in Kent County, Michigan, 202 suits were begun in sixteen months to 921 marriages taking place in the same period. Several pounties can be named in different parts of the country where divorces have been one in seven or one in six of the marriages. where divorces have been one in seven or one in six of the country where divorces have been one in seven or one in six of the marriages. Some of the worst are in rural districts. If the Catholic marriages, among which there are few, though some, divorces, should be deducted, the ratio of divorces to Protestant marriages would be one to eight in one or two States, and one to fourteen in Philadelphia. Of course the increase of population must be

taken into account in all these figures. But it is far less than the increase of divorces. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL W. DIKE. Royalston, Vt., Oct. 18, 1883.

ACTION BY THE SACRAMENTO PRESBYTERY. The following paper on Marriage and Divorce was presented by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Compton to the Pres-bytery of Sacramento at its late meeting in the city of

acramento, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the divorce scandals baving become alarmingly numerous and flagrant, and believing also that no divorce should be granted for any cause except adultery and wilful, causeless and incurable desertion, we solemnly and publicly declare that we will not perform the marand publicly declare that we will not perform the mar-riage service for any divorced person execut to the inno-cent party to a divorce granted for scriptural reasons; and we sincerely hope that no one invested with the sacred calling of a minister of Christ will for any consid-eration celebrate a bigamous and adulterous marriage. "Churches and ministers are the guardians of public morals, and should seek to arouse and educate a public conscience that will compet the State to conform her statutes more strictly with the law of God upon this and kindred questions."

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

DIVORCE AND POLYGAMY.
From The Christian Advocate. Bad as the Mormons are, they are no worse than many divorced persons. A law to give a man more wives than one would not be worse than some laws which give a man the right to put away one wife for a trivial cause and take another. The difference, however, is this: Polygamy is never right; is always contrary to public policy. It should be prohibited by law, and the law should be enforced. Divorce laws should be reformed. Mormonism, divorced from polygamy—unless the Mormons themselves resist the law by force—may live on indefinitely, like spiritualism and other superstitions.

A DANGEROUS TENDENCY WARNED AGAINST. A DANGEROUS TENDENCY WARNED AGAINST.

From The Philiadelphia Evenius Call.

Easy divorce leads to illegitimacy, and carries with it a train of evils of serious danger to a country.

Our Nation has been famed for its respect for the domestic virtues. These are maintained through the observance of marital relations. Free loveism, or even pelygamy, are extreme examples of what the loose observance of the marriage contract will lead to. We may decry the rigid limitations of morality. The constraint may seem to interfere with liberty. But license is universally proven the worst thing possible. There are many erratic, wayward creatures, ever ready to follow whims and impulses. These unchecked, are what undermine public morals and ruin society.

HASTY MARRIAGES THE CAUSE.

From the Plutburg Dispatch.

There is but one greater evil than the laws which permit numerous and easy divorces, and that is a condition of society which renders so many married people ready to avail themselves of these facilities. It is wise to ask if there is not a deeper cause for the discraceful statistics of divorce than their mere legal possibility. Perhaps a scarching inquiry might find it in the prevalence of hasty and ill-considered marriages. By all means let us have the divorce laws made uniform, and protected against loose and unjustifiable divorces. But in recognizing this evil let us not forget that the real cause of marrial troubles lies further back than the statute-books.

HOME INTERESTS.

THE MARKETS WELL STOCKED. FISH FALLING OFF-MEATS "HIGHER IN PRICE-ORANGES INCREASING IN SUPPLY.

The markets of the city yesterday were plantifully supplied with fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry, dairy products and fish of all kinds. The lemand was good, and the dealers were well rewarded for their pains in arranging their wares neatly and praising their goods loudly to tempt critical and wary housekeepers.

The demand for fish and the supply also were considerably less than they were a week ago. This falling-off in the fish trade is a regular feature of the season which brings in the fatted turkey, the plump chicken and other poultry in large quantities. There were no live cod in the market, although a quantity had been expected to arrive. Market cods were sold for 8 cents and codfish steaks for 1212 cents a pound. Chicken halibut brought 25 cents a pound, white halibut 18 cents, haddock 8 cents, bass 15 to 25 cents, live lobsters 18 cents, frozen salmon 35 to 45 cents, flounders 10 cents, blackfish 15 cents, fresh mackerel 25 cents, Spanish mackerel 55 cents, sheepshead 30 cents, sea bass 15 to 20 cents, red snappers 20 cents, smelt 25 cents, white perch 18 cents, black bass 25 cents, fresh caught salmon trout 15 cents, whiteish 18 cents, and green turtle 18 cents a pound. Clams were sold in the shell for 75 cents a hundred and opened for \$1 a hundred. Little Necks brought 50 and 60 cents in the shell and opened. Crayfish were \$3 a hundred, scallops \$1 50 a gallon, Blue-Point oysters 75 cents scaliops \$1 00 a gainer, place to the object \$1 50 a hundred. Saddle-Rocks \$3 and East River \$1 50 a hundred. Prince's Bay and Freepert oysters were each \$1 a hundred. Frogs' legs were sold at 45 cents a pound, white soft crabs brought \$2 50 a dozen. Smoked haddock was sold for 15 cents and smoked

Smoked haddock was soid for 15 cents and smoked salmon for 25 cents a pound.

The price of meats advanced considerably last week owing to the scarcity of good cattle. Texas cattle were plenty enough but they are always of an inferior quality. The sale of this stock is increasing, however, in the New-York markets. Porterhouse steak was sold yesterday for 28 cents a pound, sirloin steak 22 cents, choice rib cuts 22 cents, chuck roast 10 to 12 cents, round steak 16 to 18 cents, soup meats 6 to 10 cents, suct 10 cents, and stewing pieces 8 cents. For lamb forequarter 17 cents a pound was paid, and hindquarters were sold at 15 cents a pound. While shoulders of mutton brought 6 cents a pound. French mutton chops are sold for 25 cents a pound. Veal cutlets were sold for 25 cents a pound. Corned rump beef brought 15 cents, and navel 8 cents a pound. For good sweetbreads from \$3 to \$3 50 was paid. New-York beef tenderloins were sold for 60 cents and Chicago tenderloins for 25 cents a pound.

Poultry was plentiful and of much improved

Poultry was plentiful and of much improved quality, while the demand was good. Ducks were 18 to 22 cents a pound, turkeys 16 to 25 cents, fowls 16 to 18 cents, geese 20 to 23 cents and chickens for roasting 25 cents a pound. In the way of game, tame pigeons were \$2.75 a dozen, wold pigeons and English snipe \$3 a dozen, wood ducks 65 cents a pair, reed birds \$1.25 and \$1.50 a dozen, artiridges \$1 a pair and gronse \$1.25 a pair.

The supply of vegetables begins to show signs of the late fall, and winter decline, yet there was plenty at moderate prices yesterday. For green corn 20 to 35 cents a dozen was paid. Table celery brought 10 to 18 cents a bunch. Spinach was sold for 15 to 20 cents a half peck, cabbages 10 to 15 cents a head, frish potatoes 20 cents a half peck, sweet potatoes 30 cents a half peck, onious 25 to 35 cents a half peck, and cauliflowers 15 to 30 cents each. Oyster plants brought 10 to 15 cents a bunch, egg plants 5 to 15 cents each, string beans 15 cents a quart, green peas 20 to 30 cents a half peck, Brussels sprouts 25 cents a quart, tomatoes 10 cents a quart, Jerusalem artichokes 20 cents a quart, French artichokes 25 to 35 cents each, cranberries 20 to 25 cents a quart, and beets 5 cents a banch.

The market was well stockep with fruits of many ound.
Poultry was plentiful and of much improved uality, while the demand was good. Ducks were

The market was well stockep with fruits of many kinds. Peaches were still to be found, Rarcripes selling for \$2.50 and Smocks for \$2.a basket. Some varieties of the fruit were sold as low as 75 cents and \$1.a basket. Pears will soon be gone. They were scarce yesterday, and were sold for 50 cents a dozen and \$3.a basket. Sickle pears are at their highest price, and were selling at \$10 to \$15.a barrel, and \$1.50 a small basket, inferior in quality. Chestnats brought 25 cents, and hickory nuts 10 cents a quart. The supply of oranges is beginning to increase. They are coming manuly from Jamaica, but some are brought from Florida. They were sold at 40 cents a dozen yesterday, but will probably become much cheaper this week. Lemons brought 40 cents a dozen, while inferior Malagas were sold for 15 cents a dozen.

Butter was selling at from 18 cents to 32 cents a pound. Chesse brought 13 to 15 cents a pound, and fresh eggs were bought for 25 cents a dozen.

MENU. The market was well stockep with fruits of many

MENU.

Raw Oysters on, Half Shell.

Vermicelli Soup.
Samon Croquettes.

Fillet of Beef with Mushrooms and String Beaus.

Mashed Potatoes. Spinach.

Pigeons Roasted. Jelly.

Lettuce Mayounnise.

Cheese. Waters.

Meringues with Cream.

Fruit.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES. VERMICELLI SOUP.-Boil a shank of yeal in three

quarts of water, three hours, with one whole turnip, onion and carrot, then strain, and add a small cap of vernicelli, and boil three-quarters of an hour. Season with pepper and salt; if the water boils away add more. nway add more.

CHOU-FLEUR, AU GRATIN.—After well cleaning the canliflower in cold saited water, cook R, and dry thoroughly, and then put in a buttered dish that will stand the oven. Pour over the cauliflower a good strong butter sauce, into which you have grated some Parmesan, Gruyere, or any cheese. Next shake over through a coarse sieve some sifted baked breaderumbs, a little pepper and sait; then more cheese, and a little fresh butter on the top. Bake until it becomes a light brown color.

BLANQUETTE OF VEAL.—Cut the veal in thin

Bake until it becomes a light brown color.

BLANQUETTE OF VEAL.—Cut the veal in thin slices, and put in a saucepan a piece of butter as large as an egg, and when it is melted put in a teaspoonful of flour. Be careful to have it thoroughly mixed with the butter, but do not let it brown; add salt, a little mace and pepper; pour in one cupful of hot water, then put in your sliced veal, and heat over a gentle fire. Just before serving, stir in the yolk of an egg. French cooks often add a few drops of vinegar, but one teaspoonful of lemon juice is better.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

PURIFICATION OF THE BAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me, as a subscriber to your splendid paper for nearly a score of years, to express to you my gratitude for your pithy editorial paragraph in to-day's laste in regard to the abuses attending the so-called "contingent" law cases. It has long been a noterious fact, that many lawyers, and among them some "prominent ones, have descended to the lowest methods of securing employment in these cases. They, or their runners, nave invaded the house of mourning or the sick chamber to secure an accident case on the contingent plan. Vulture-like they have swooped down upon a corpse still warm and upon beings still suffering from the first great shock and pain of serious injury. In public institutions, be they hospitals, jails, courts or asylums, they have their assistant vultures, sometimes among those high in authority, who for the sake of gain neglect their legitimate duries to take part in this crying evil. I have even known of a police justice, whose actions in the matter of the remission of a fine for disorderly conduct bear only one interpretation, thus showing that even the petty offender must contribute

his mite to the perquisites of the shyster's accomplice. The abuse is worst in the prisons and jails, where the 'professional" criminal lawyer has everything his own way, and where a prisoner, who is supposed to have a ittle money for foes, is worried, harassed and threatened

way, and where a prisoner, who is sayed and threatened intil he changes counsel. Nay, even counsel are threatened, that they will be "fixed," if they do not yield the case up to these gentry.

The only remedy is in the williagness of ludges and lawyers to co-operate in the effort to purify the box. Let a violation of professional ethics, if clearly proven, be punished as well as a vielation of law and the rules of the court. The Bar Association still penders and pauses, whether to attempt to discipline only its own members, or non-members likewise. It seems to me there is only one position which is alike logical and non rable—i. e., a mercless and swift prosecution and punishment of offending lawyers. If it can only be done by paying large lees to prosecuting counsel, let the Bar Association, which is wealthy, set aside a tund for that purpose. It wil soon learn that this will only redound to its increased prosperity, for many members of the bur, who now withhold their names from its membership on account of its innotivity in that respect, will be out too glad to Join it and obtain the benefit of its other excellent advantages. Yours,

N.E. York, Oct. 10, 1883.

EXPLOSIVE LUMPS OF GLASS.

EXPLOSIVE LUMPS OF GLASS.

To the Editor of The Iribune. SIR: The account of the recent mysterious explosion of a glass ball in a gentleman's parlor at Green-point, contained in The Tribune of September 26, was of interest. As a possible explanation of the unlooked-for ecurrence, I am tempted to send you the following:

Situated in this place are very extensive flint glass works, in which are employed in the manufacturing and engraving departments several hundred men, boys and girls. At this factory are manufactured, among a great multitude of other things, thousands of flasks used for the Edison electric lamps and sent to all parts of the country and world. As each piece of work leaves the hands of the workman, it is placed in a long, oven-like arrangement, and by means of a windlass the mass is gradually drawn from the heated end of the "lear" and cools very gradriom the heated can of the unity. This process tempers or anneals the glass, making it tough and safe to handle. Often spherical or pearshaped pieces of refuse glass fall to the floor from the tools of the workmen and cool suddenly. Strangers seein: these beautiful crystal-colored specimens are tempted to pick them up and carry them away as souvenirs of the visit. If seen doing so by an operative they are at once admontshed of the danger of handling the pieces because of a possible explosion. Oil glass-blowers have often seen these accidents, some of them resulting seriously. The glass being now mannealed, the simple warmth of the hand is enough to excite a sudden expansion of the glass with the result stated.

In Brooklyn there, are some the state of the state of the control of the control

hand is enough to excite a sudden expansion of the glasswith the result stated.

In Brooklyn there are several such glass-houses (the
In Brooklyn there are several such glass-houses (the
one in Corning having once been located there). From
one of these such a piece of glass might have been thrown
into the street and found its way into the gentleman's
carriage. Placed on the parlor mantle, a possible fire in
the grate, or the burning of several gas-jets, with the
presence of a number of people, all conspiring to raise the
temperature of the room, the conditions necessary for the
required sudden expansion of the glass was met, and
thus the explosion. Undoubtedly, all class paper weights,
thermometer stands mantel and table ornaments, and a
submitted to the gradual cooling process, requiring several
hours safely to accomplish. But the case you detail
illustrates the danger of handling a piece of glass, the
identity of which cannot be established.

M. Carnang, N. T., Oct. 17, 1883.

POOR MONEY-ORDER SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: By section 4, of the act of March 3, 1883, "no eleck or employe in a post office, who is paid in whole or in part out of the allowance made from postal funds for elerks in post offices, can be employed in the transaction of money order business." As a result the spectacle is presented daily at the various post office stations in New-York of a long line of persons waiting to have a postal note or money-order paid or issued. The writer

postal note or money-order paid or issued. The writer stood in the line to-day at station "D." for over one hour to have a postal note for 75 cents paid.

The indignation of several helies in the line was great, but it was altogether wrongly directed. The unfortunate clerk, who was supposed to be the cause of the trouble, was working rapidly and efficiently. No blame should attached to line. It is simply the fault of Congress in not be voting sufficient money to enable Mr. Pearson to perfect all the detuils of the New-York Post Office and Branches. New York Oct. 12, 1883.

L. New York, Oct. 12, 1883.

NOT A LEGAL HOLIDAY. to the Editor of The Tribune.

StR: Will you kindly inform your readers as to whether November 2d, "Evacuation Day," has been made a legal holiday for this occasion or not t A SUBSCENER FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. New-York, Oct. 17, 1883.

It has not. By one of these accidents frequent in legislative bodies, the Legislature failed to pass the bill introduced for that purpose. Eb.]

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN MEXICO. A LOUD CO PLAINT FROM PACHUCA.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: The Protestant doctrine teaches what the shepherd knows his sheep," but of late the cry has risen here among members of this mission, " Who, and where is the shepherd I" And seeing that both the superstendent of the district and the pastor of this (Pachuca) hurch have been absent from the country for some conths, it is not without reason that such a cry should be made. When this mission was started, everyone endly hoped it would be the means of doing much good; but it is to be deplored that the only apparent good it has lazy Mexicans, and ladies (as school-teachers) seeking husbands. The pastor rejoices in the salary of \$25 per week and house rent, and a grant of \$100 per year for each child he happens to have; and yet he has only resided about three months in this town for the last

It was also thought that Protestantism was so entirely opposed to Roman Catholicism that the mission authorities could discountenance the holding of bolidays on Roman Catholic feast-days; but to the surprise of all these days

Catholic feast-days; but to the surprise of all these days are made an excuse for holidays in the school wherein one and all carry out the adage "When you are with the Romans do as the Romans do."

In asking you, sir, to publish this, we do not wish to east the slightest aspersion on the mission, but we wish the anthorities in America to know how their money is being spent. We may also say that the congregations of the Pachuca church have decreased 60 per cent during the last eighteen months, and at the Real dei Monte church no service has been held for over three months. Could not the Conference send out Messra Drees and Barker again, with an efficient staff of helpers, and find other camployment for those who (white professing to teach the rising generation) make husband-catching their paramount interest here 1

In conclusion, for the enightenment of Americans in general, we beg to say that the Methodist Episcopal values of the country is a consider face. Verse

general, we beg to say that the Methodist Episcopa mission in this country is a complete farce. Your truly, John Jones Reed, Fachuca, Mexico, Sept. 30, 1883. G. Wills. THE NEWSDEALERS WAR.

NEWS AND NEWSPAPERS.

A DAILY READER'S DISCRIMINATING JUDGMENT.

To he Editor of The Tribune. Six: I have been somewhat interested and considerably amused recently at the claims of two jour-nals of this city in regard to their special dispatches. A few days ago one of them took occasion editorially to speak of its "specials," and asserted that it published a erge number of such dispatches every day giving intersting news, which could be found in no other paper. leisure time at my disposal, I was led to examine the norning papers of this city somewhat carefully with a lew to discovering which is really the best newspaper. The result of my investigation has been to convince me that, all fings considered, THE TRIBUNE is the best newspaper, notwithstanding the loud pretensions of its rivals. an speaking of it now simply as a medium for publishing such news as is interesting to the average reader like myself. But at the same time I can understand how some of its rivals can say that they print more news; for they print all that comes, and as it comes, good, bad and indifferent. THE TRIBUSE, on the other hand, seems to be edited in the interests of its readers, and probably dis-cards enough news every day to fill an ordinary paper. A word may be said about the telegraphic "specials

which so much is claimed. Some papers seem to be running mad on the subject. One would tkink, to read their utterances, that no one had ever heard of specials " before, and that the world had bitherto been perishing for lack of the news which they are alleged to

contain. Now all this is extremely amusing to those who are competent to form an intelligent opinion on the subject. Such people know that in a large number of cases the "special" is simply a hollow fraud. For years a

iget. Such people know that in a large number of cases the "special" is simply a hollow fraud. For years a number of Western papers have been showing their enterprise by labelling nearly all news indiscriminately as "special." Sometimes the Associated Press dispatches are thus appropriated without the change of a syllable; sometimes they are more or less unskilfully "doctored" in the office; and sometimes not a word of them ever passed over the wires at all.

Eastern papers are not so bad as this; they do once in a while give news which they have not yet claimed as "special;" and they have not thus far reached the brazen indecency in their "genuine specials" which has too often characterized some Western newspapers. But a manifest destiny appears to be hurrying a few of them in that direction. Cheapness in price apparently leads to cheapness in tone. And so the public is almost daily treated to large doses of "specials" which give the nansenting "details" of the latest seduction, or the newest tale of salachous scandal, diligently raked from the remotest corners of the continent. And in this way it is possible for The Duily Scareinger or The Duily Gess-Pool to announce that they print all the news of the glob!

On this matter I find that the practice of The Tribuxe is radically different. It has "specials" every day, but they are semiline, not padded or manufactured, and thay relate to some news or topic of exceptional public interest when would not be otherwise fully covered. It refuses to rake in garbage in order to make its news columns "spley," and gain a constituency among prize-fighters, gamblers and prostitutes. Of course, in common, with all newspapers it is sometimes obliged to chronicle objectionable things as a matter of news; but it is always careful only to print such matters when they are genuine news. A sickening tragedy among bar-room ruffians in this city may be unpleasant reading; but it must be told to the public with due delicacy and reserve. An exactly similar tragedy in an obscure Western

only a base pandering to the most deprayed elements of society.

In the legitimate sense of the term, I believe that To THIBUTNE prints all the news of the globe; but it is genuine news, carefully edited and laboriously sifted. It does not enter into competition with any paper in printing indeent "specials." It is, I imagine, quite content to be distanced in such a race, and to be in the future, as it has been in the past, a paper which aims to educate and elevate those who read it. It is a matter for sincere rejoining that THE TRIBUNE is not deterred in the slightest degree from the course it has marked out for itself, by the noisy clamor of its rivals. Notwithstanding all that they say against it, it stands to-day the abject, purest and been newspaper in America.

New-York, Oct. 18, 1883. DAILY READER.

CHARGED WITH FALSEHOOD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Herald is publishing daily all man ner of deliberate falsehoods regarding the newsdealers of this city about alleged breaking-up of the so-called new stands, and annoying Bennett's servants. Such is no the case. There are some Herald stands in the city, an we leave them severely alone, and we let The Herald derstand that we are asking only what is just and fair and also that we will keep up the fight if it takes us all winter, for we are decided not to abandon one jot or titil of our just cause.

No. 360 West Forty-first-st.

No. 760 West Forty-first-st.

TOUCHING GENEROSITY.

Tathe Editor of The Iribune SIR: Having determined that his profits are too large, Mr. Bennett voluntarily surrenders a portion

that good and generally accepted sanitary principles exist would be as absurd as to deny the existence of sound steam engineering, of of a body of strictly sclentifile facts relating to electrical science.

It is also true that considerable discrepancies exist between the plumbing laws of different cines, but this is not because the sanitary experts who have compiled those laws differ in their originals as to the dangers or the remedies. These codes all involve expenditure, frequently conflict with vested interests, and encounter flere opposition from persons who want to do bad work. Consequently the education of the community, its experience with sanitary evils and its determination to remedy them, are chiefly the determining elements in the formation of the planning laws, and after them the personal qualities of the executive health officer, especially his courage and independence. Other differences in the codes are due to geographical and physical conditions, which all engineers recognize. But it is preposterous to infer differences of contino among engineers and a disorganized state of sanitary science from such facts.

SANITARY SCHECE.

VENTILATION OF DRAIN-PIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Six: In reference to the ventilation of the trainage system in houses THE TRIBUS points out how sanitary engineers at first thought a very small pipe from the top of the drain sufficient; how that plot was enlarged until it was as large as the drain, and now bids fair to become larger, the soil pipe having threatened at the same time to increase in the middle; bow, finally, it was found necessary to make a ventilating opening at the bottom as well as at the top, although the engineer was at first satisfied with the small pipe on the top. Well, there was a difference of opinion on a fundamental point n the case of the two citizens in the railway car, one o whom wanted the window shut because he would cate opened because he would suffocate if it were shut. It will be remembered that the latter prevailed, on the ground that the other fellow would not have pneumonia ground that the other feilow would not have pneumonia for two weeks, while he would suffecate immediately. This was a real difference, but if the fresh air advocate had first opened the window half way and then raised it to the fall, surely he could not have been accused of changing his mind. When no thought was given to the dangers from bad plumbing, there was no ventilation of the drainage system, but there was no vanitation of the drainage system, but there was no sanitary science either. The value of ventilation began to be realized; it was applied and tested and improved; but there has been no change of opinion between expects in the sense implied by The TRIBUSE in a recent article. The ventilation of drainage pipes is not now a matter in dispute. New York, Sept. 25, 1883.

COLONEL WARING'S INCONSISTENCIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In his paper in The American Architect, noted by THE TERBUNE in a recent article. Colonel Warcondemns trap ventilation, in opposition to the views of a majority of sanitary engineers. With the entertain-ng style for which he is noted, he prepared that article to be read, not before an assembly of engineers, but of people interested in general social questions, and with no special knowledge of plumbing. Consequently it is not expressed with the exactness of an engineering treatise, and his meaning is not easy to gather, but he seem say that he distrusts trap ventilation as insufficier o prevent loss of the seal through syphonage, and this agrees with other utterances of his during the year.

But the Colonel Waring of to-day is not the Colone

Waring of yesterday. It is now about two years since he cas completing a series of experiments on this very question of trap ventilation and syphonage for the National Board of Health. The conclusion which he then reached, differing in a very important respect from that of The Architect article, was at variance with the recived opinion, and threatened to embarrass the work of health officers who were intrusted with the enforcing plumbing rules. The National Board demed it prudent have the experiments repeated. This was done by Messrs. Philbrick and Bowditch, of Boston, whose exmustive experiments and report are generally considered to settle the question. They reached a conclusion the direct opposite of Colonel Waring's, that in all ordi nary conditions the ventilation of traps affords perfect security and the only security. Colonel Waring himself printed his report in *The Architect*, less than a year ago,

printed his report in The Architect, less than a year ago, in which he said that so efficient was the ventilation of the open soil pipe alone that "the separate ventilation of the traps was not necessary."

Here was a vital difference which excited discussion and alarm in all parts of the country. But note the fasue. In the course of a few weeks Colonel Waring, having critically examined the report of Mr. Philbrick, concluded that it showed the danger of syphomage to be so great that not the open soil pipe, nor yet trap ventilation, was sufficient to protect the trap. His conclusion was that the only salvation hay in mechanical traps or some equivalent. In the present Architect article Colonel Waring seems to stand between his previous extremes, inclining to mechanical traps and his latter inference. Thus on trap ventilation it is not Colonel Waring against others, but Colonel Waring against colonel waring.

The differences which The Transier says have existed between sanitary experts and vitiated their authority, leaving the community helpless, are due not at all to the engineers, but to the public spirit, intelligence and physical situation of separate communities all working toward the same sanitary idea, and also to the progressive improvement in mechanical appliances, in the constant application of the same principles—an illustration, not of confusion, but of inventive progress and increasing improvement in mechanical appliances, in the constant application of the same principles—an illustration, not of confusion, but of inventive progress and increasing mechanical skill.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1883.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. OCTOBER 20, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

	Actual Sales.				Bids.			
Name.	O'p'g	H'g't.	Lowet	Final	Bid.	Ask d	Share	
C St L & P Canada Pacific Canada South	11	11	11	11	11 to 49 to	13%	. 2	
Canada Pacific.	56%	50%		49%	4.939	49	16.0	
Canada South	40	619	93%	48%	48% 83	834	8,0	
Canada South, Central of N J. Central Pacific.	012	0923	677.74	COL.III			2,1	
Central Pacine.	1.4	14	185	1810	131	144	1.0	
C.A O Out prof	1/19/	145%	16%	16%	15%	15 118%		
CANW	119	119%	118	118%	1184	118%	8,	
Central Facine C&O 2st pref. C&O 2st pref. C&N W Do pref. CM & St P CSt P M & O. CB & Q CB L&P CB L&P CB L&P CB & Q CB L&P CB & B C	139%	139%	137 %	137 %	1884	139		
CM & StP	954	95%	93%	98%	933	94	33.	
CStPM &O.,	325	324	82	324	37.2	1 00 TH	1.	
CEL P M & O pt	9376	100 %	1/3	1935	1927	1234	43	
CB&Q	1100	1100	1102	1100	1101	110		
CRIAP	110.4	553	5534	552	85%	561	- 1	
CCATC	00.4	00.4	2	2	12	1510		
DIAW	11210	1123,	111%	11210	112%	1124	61,	
Den & Rio Ge	234 74	247	24 %	24%	2434	25 61s		
ET Va & Ga	624	614	614	614	- 6	634		
ET Va & Ga pf	1178	1178	11%	11%	114	12%		
Ev & T H	50	50	50	50	2001	1000		
Ill Central	126	128	120	130	120	126½ 21		
I H & W	20	0.5	093.	0.4	0.1	911	17.	
THE PROPERTY	1534	15%	10	16	7.10.	941 ₀ 151 ₄		
Long Taland	6234	623	62	62	61	61-9		
Lomsy & Nash	46%	47	46	4674	464	46%	4.7	
Manhattan	4.5	46	4.5	46.	45	46	- 3	
Michigan Cen.	78%	79	77%	78%	784	78%	5,	
M L S & W prf	36	36	36	36	200	36	1	
M & St L prf	35/2	Hei la	354	354	25-3	40	. 4	
M K & T	21%	21%	2110	2114	214	211 ₆ 91 ₉	3,	
Mo Pacific	92	1931	90 a	91.9	914	91.9	6,	
C B I & P C C C & I C O & I C D L & W Den & Rlo G. E T Va & Ga E T Va & Ga II Central I B & W Lake Shore LE & W Long Island Louisv & Nash Michigan Cen M L S & W ptf M & St L ptf. M K & T M O Facific Morris & Essex N Y Central	121	121	1703	1111	1141	1113	8,5	
N Y Central	A 1 1 1/2	1.11	A Later	1 1 1 1	N.Le	81.	651	
N V C & St I net	1434	1414	14	1414	14	15	1	
NYLEAW	2014	2914	2734	27%	2754	2734	4,5	
N Y O & W	20%	#01u	20%	20%	20%	20%		
Nor & W pref	39%	23374	200-4	20%	40%	4.1.4	***	
Northern Pac.	25%	264	24.9	26-4	247.8	20 %	11.4	
Do pret	80	164	04	02.2	02.5	00%	67.6	
Oreston Trees	64	69	66	66	50°2	67	- 1	
Olivo Central	814	26.3	844	31.	33.	380	- 3	
Ohio & Miss	971	9714	2714	27 7	2714	28	1	
ORAN	104	104	1102	102	105	104	1,5	
Oregon Trans	39	3914	87	387 ₈	38%	88%	41.6	
PDAE.	13	13	13	13	12%	1334		
M & & St L prf. M & Facifie. M F & T. M o Pacifie. Morris & Essex N Y Central N Y C & St L N Y C & W N Y O	40%	50	49%	497	49%	49 a	3,	
P P Car Co	126	126	150 4	1234	1244	125 9	- 4	
Rich & Dan	54 2	04 m	04.4	94.5	54 4	151	3	
Rich & Dan Roch & Pitts St L & S F prf	104	1.5%	10.4	10.56	1.0	4210	i	
St L & S F DIL.	th 20	15.78.10	19.4	9.4		105	1.1	
St L & S F prf St P M & M	203	202	201	2014	20%	2012	20	
Union Pac	8616	870	861	201 ₈ 87	80%	16.7	12,	
Wahash	18%	154	184	184	134.44	1932	100	
Do pref	31	31%	31	3112	3134	315	2,3	
Am T & Cable	59%	59%	59 T	597	31 ³ 4	61		
Bank & Mer	3.84 kg	12434	134	1344		135 (3	
W U Telegraph	75%	76	74%	70%	75%	75%	31,5	
Am Express	89	89	89	75 4 89	89	90		
Pacific Mail	364	365	267a	35 a	11.47(3.74)	36	3	
St P M & M Texas & Pac Union Pac. Wabash Do pref. Am T & Cable Bank & Mer W U Telegraph Am Express Pactile Mail. Colorado Cosl	17	11.41	17	174	17	18		
Total sales of	the di	ay					358,0	

GOVERNMENTS SHE Having determined that his profits are to large, Mr. Bennett voluntarily surrenders a portion of them by reducing the price of The Hazord. But he Hazord.

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B US 4 4 Coupon114% RONDS AND RANK STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

rty 68, New 150 136 b nited RR, N. J. 194 194 b senney've Rail'd. 58 58 4 conting 24 7, 24 b toolding gen'l mt. 95 2 45 2 chigh Valley 69 70 selwissa prof. 57 57 5 North Pac. com. 25 4 25 5

SATURDAY, Oct. 20-P. M.

The general stock market to-day was dull and prices, if not weak, were drooping. The total recorded transactions amounted to only 358,000 shares, of which 120,600 shares were contributed by the Northern Pacific and the Oregon and Transcontinental stocks. The dulness of the general market, however, was relieved by a substantial movement in the Northern Pacific preferred stock for which the transfer books to-day closed for the purpose of voting upon the question of authorizing the creation of a second mortgage for \$20,000,000 upon the company's property. It had been ex-pected that the stock for delivery today would be scarce, because it was known that it was being borrowed for voting purposes as well as against "short" sales; but it was not expected that such a "tempest in a tea-pot" would be created as was exhibited in a difference of 15 per cent between cash on purchases "under the rule," of only 7,500 or 8,000 shares, and sales in the regular way, that at the same moment were being made in the open market. In the early dealings the difference between cash and regular sales ranged at 3 @ 4 per cent. For instance, 60 @ 57 regular against 63 @ 6112 cash, and in the loan market the rate was from 4 to 6 per cent per diem for use of the stock. At 2:15 o'clock, when the buying under the rule began the price was 58 regular and 64 cash. The purchases "under the rule" for cash, range from 64 up to 7812@75%, while the highest price made in the market for regular stock was 63%, and the closing figure was 6212. It is likely that the operation will lead to some serious complications, as it is certain that in some instances the continuity of the contract was closed two or three times. But it is promised that the same method of forcing the shorts" into liquidation will be repeated on Monday, and it is hinted even that certificates which should come out of the transfer office may be delayed several days for lack of clerical force to prepare them. Taking the market of the day as a whole it developed no new features. Local traders made and unmade figures, and there are only eight of the usually active stocks-and that includes those of the Northern Pacific system-that are not lower

than last evening. The market closed unsettled. Government bonds were dull, but bids for the 4s and 412s were is higher. Annexed are the closing

Htd. Asked.
U. S. 4 'e. 1891, rog. 114 'e. 114 'g. U. S. cur 6s, 1896, 130
U. S. 4, 1891, co. 114 's. 114 'g. U. S. cur 6s, 1896, 130
U. S. 4, 1897, reg., 121 's. 121 's. U. S. cur 6s, 1898, 1893, 1894, U. S. 4, 1997, co. 121 's. 121 's. U. S. cur 6s, 1898, 136 'U. S. cur 6s, 1899, 136
U. S. 3 per cents. 100
U. S. cur 6s, 1895, 129

State bonds were quiet; sales included Louisiana

consols at 7112, seller 30, and Alabama, class B, at

9918. Of city bank stocks Importers and Traders'

sold at 265 and (9) National at 120.

Only a small business was done in railroad bonds and there were few changes in prices that are important. Erie second consols were off from 94 to 931s, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas general mortgages were 4 lower at 106. Oregon Railroad and Navigation firsts were 12 higher at 107, and Northern Pacific firsts were steady at 1022s. New-York, Chi-West Shore and Buffalo 5s were off $^{1}_{2}$ at 73^{1}_{2} . East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consols were $^{1}_{2}$ bigher at 72, but the incomes were easier at 26^{1}_{8} . Northwestern debenture sinking funds sold at 96^{1}_{2} and sinking fund 5s at 101^{3}_{4} . Chicago, Burlington

and Quincy 5s were firmer at 90@8919. Texas and Pacific incomes after 53 sold at 52, and firsts Ric

Grande division were steady at about 7112. The Sub-Treasury to-day gained \$459,414 on balance, made up by gains of \$101,796 currency, and \$357,648 coin. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$1,207,922; payments, \$748,478; eur-rency balance, \$6,845,258; coin balance, \$117,648,-

Receipts, \$1,207,922; payments, \$748,478; currency balance, \$6,845,258; coin balance, \$117,648,522.

Money at the Stock Exchange ruled uniformly at 3 per cent for call loans; after the business was over money was offered at 1 per cent.

The weekly bank statement published to-day only partly reflects the difference there was between the figures of the preceding statement and the actual condition at the beginning of this week and the changes which have occurred during this week. A week ago we said the amount of cash reported by the statement of that date exceeded the actual amount held by at least \$2,000,000. To-day's statement shows a loss of \$3,102,400 in cash, while the known loss by operations of the Sub-Treasury for the week was over \$3,500,000. This statement of averages reports at least \$1,000,000 more cash than was actually held at the close of business last evening. The loans show a contraction of only \$200,400, and the decrease in deposits is \$358,600 greater than the other changes call for. The statement's figures result in a loss to the surplus reserve of \$2,182,300, which leaves a deficit from the rule of 25 per cent of \$17,225.

The following are the comparative totals of the

of \$17,225.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of October 13 and October 20:

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit (tabilities:

Oct. 13. Oct. 20. Changes.

Specie. \$56,448.500 \$53,544.100 Dec. \$2,904.400 Legal tenders. 24,835,900 24,637,900 Dec. 198,600

Total reserve....\$31,284,400 \$78,182,000 Dec. \$3,102,400 Beserve required against deposits.. 79,119,325 78,199,225 Dec. _ 920,100 Surplus...... \$2,165,075 *\$17,225 Dec. \$2,182,300 *Deficit.

*Deficit.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: For the day—Exenanges—\$151,350,-255; balances, \$4,770,785. For the week—Exchanges, \$919,608,026; balances, \$31,917,847.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$678,518, and the internal revenue receipts \$407,312. The United States Treasury received \$350,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

1893. \$756,000 232,000 122,000 692,000 New-York.... ...\$1,598,000 \$1,802,000

The United States Treasury now holds \$353,-062,950 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$225,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$225,000; National bank circulation and the security of the security o lation outstanding: Currency notes, \$352,071,557; gold notes, \$751,734. In London, British consols were easier at 1-16 de-

In London, British consols were easier at 1-16 decline to 1014 and 1013s respectively for money and account. United States 4s were unchanged at 1247s and 44s were 1s lower at 1173s. American railways were irregular but generally were lower, The Bank of England lost £26,000 bullion on balance. At Paris, French 3 per cents declined from 78.3742 to 78.2242678.2742.

Imports of merchandise in New-York:
For the week: 1881.
Bry goods. \$2.295.234

General merchandise 7.815.313 7.900.147 8.043.625

For the week \$10.214,552 \$10.183,767 \$9.892,572 Previously reported, 346,625,937 \$99.894,418 \$62,214,602 Total since Jan. 4., \$350,836,487 \$410,083,185 \$372,127,174 Exports of specie from New-York:

For the week \$180,487 \$159,763 \$592,918
Previously reported, 9,109,583 43,146,608 12,438,004 Total since Jan. 1.. \$9,290,075 \$43,306,366 \$12,955,922 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week \$2,535,873 \$142,683 \$628,864 Previously reported. 48,726,597 3,677,998 12,521,834

Total since Jan. 1.. \$51,262,470 \$3,820,681 \$13,550,688 SAGE BUT CYNICAL ADVICE.

THE SMALL BOY AND THE "OLD CRANK." He was standing on the front of a Hamilton

Avenue ferry-boat, nursing the corns and rheumatism he could find no rest for in the crowded cablus. He vidently had an affectionate regard for both, especially the former, and was not disposed to see them trampled on with impunity by the impetuous small boys who crowded by him to get on the front of the boat beyond the guard chain, under the vague and buoyant impression that their position there increased the speed of the vessel. He was evidently a patient man-that is, patient for a man with corns, on a crowded boat with the numerons small boy squeezing past and on them. But patience finally ceased to be a virtue when one young urchin trod upon a particularly tender and long-nursed corn, and he caught the youth by the neek and stopped his eager step st as he was about to cross the chain.

But he was a philosopher, too; and his pain did not cholly drive out of his brain the reflection that now was an opportunity to bestow gratis a deal of good advice which numerous small boys besides the captured offender

might profit by. "Why do you hasten, my sonf Why rush to follow madly in the footsteps of the erring and shang your delfte limbs and new store pants over the prow of the swift sailing transport? Accidents do happen and the frail, machine-made pantaloons wear out occasionally at the most critical point of contact with the rough deck of your sinful companions in their violations of the good empany's rules! Reform! Remember the precepts of that good though gloomy poet-Dr. Watts. You have heard of Dr. Watts, have you not,-the poet most universally read of all English-speaking people f You remember his beautiful hymn beginning:

ser his beautiful hymn beginning:

Pray guide my tender footsteps where,
On righteous thoughts intent,
I yet may wisdom learn, and buy
Two Heraids for a cent.

"Watts was a good man in his way. He had no children of his own and kindly gave any quantity of addice to other folks' boys. Don't try to get away,' he addice to other folks' boys. Don't try to get away,' he addice to other folks' boys. Don't try to get away,' he addiced, as the boy suddenly made an effort to loin his fellow-rufflans in front of the haled chain—hated because it represented the restraining authority of the oppressive commany. "Don't rush to attack the injustous who taunt food with their cries of come on Cully.' Don't come on Cully.' Stay with us and we will do you good or shake the life out of you in the attempt. You should learn not to heed the challenge of the ungodly to 'come on.' Do not fail to apply to your own case the beautiful lines of Dr. Watts, whom I have before mentioned. He was a psaim-singing man, I admit, and the full force of this melody is thought by bad boys to be only heard when you sing him through your nose. But how beautiful his sentiments! You must have heard in your cartier intancy, as you knell at your mother's side, or possibly more appropriately bent across your father's knee, face down.—you must have heard that lovely hymn of peace."

Little children, you should never let

fancy, as you knelt at your mother's side, or possibly more appropriately bent across your father's knee, face down.—you must have heard that lovely hymn of peace?

Little children, you should never let Your anary passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes and things out with.

"Don't, don't!" he exclaimed as the boy made another effort to break away and join his jeering companions. "Reflect! The company's rules probibility our passing the chain until the boat is made fast. It refuses to be responsible for accident in case of disobscience of its rules. And the laws sustain it. You can't break the rules and get damages also. Reflect! Think of the parcies who have brough't you up and bought Regers, Peet & Co. 's puzzles in the hope that they would find a new scalf of clothes in each puzzle,—think of them, bereaved at your loss by drowning.—the store clothes ruined and no damages to be had of the company for the loss of your precions little body. Imagine yourself a little angel on compulsion, still feeling damp and soggy, even and your bright and hot surroundings, looking upon their bereavement at the company's refusal to pay \$5,000 for your little cold corpus. Besides, my son, do not be thisguided into being wholly drowned. The law will allow your loving parents only \$5,000 in the event of your total loss. But I think we can arrange to have only two or three of your limbs crushed between the boat and the dock. Limbs come higher than bodies. The part is sometimes greater than the whole. Your parents can sue for any amount for the loss of your limbs, and your manged frame can be displayed in court to affect the jury, while your corps won't keep through all the law's delay. Yes. By judicious management between us I think we can crush a leg or two on this trip. And if you fread on that corn again it shall be done.

The boat struck the dock as he spoke and the philosopher released his victim. He had a self-satisfied look. He evidently thought that he had convinced the youth and his comp

INJURY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EYESIGHT. some time ago the school board of Zarich came to the conclusion that the use of the slate to schools, after the first term or primary year, ought to be forbidden, and it is well known that many teachers and oculists have urgently advocated the substitution of white boards for black boards as a safeguard to the pupils' eyes. Professor ohn, of Breslau, has expressed the opinion that the use of the ordinary slates by school enildren tends to proof the ordinary states by school egildren tends to produce shorrsightedess—his plan being to substitute either per and ink or an artificial write state with black penell, the same having in fact already been introduced in some of the German schools. Examination had shown that B and E could be read, if black on white ground, 496 cm; if white on black, 421 cm; and if gray on black, 330 cm., the greater difficulty with white letters being attributed to irradiation, or the reflection of light from the slate's surface.

A STARTLING INVENTION-The baby does